

Daily Kennebec Journal.

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AUGUSTA, MAINE, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1904.

NO. 86

Caution!

The popularity of and increased demand for the high-grade, hand-tailored, ready-to-wear clothing manufactured by us has induced some unscrupulous dealers to claim to have and even advertise our goods so for the protection of the public we wish to say that our only authorized agents for this line for Kennebec county is THE MESSER, PERLEY Co., 238 Water St., Augusta, Me., where a full line of our union made clothing with individuality and coats that keep their shape will be found at all times.

KOHN BROTHERS,
Chicago, Ill.

AUTOMOBILES.

I have taken the agency for some of the best makes of automobiles, such as the Peerless, Stevens-Duryea, Rambler, White, Locomobile, Waverly, National, electric and gasoline, etc., and shall be glad to send circulars and give any information to interested persons. Open evenings.

FRANK I. CLARK,
Augusta, Maine.

GRADUATING PROGRAMS.

We have a very dainty line of Graduating Programs for High Schools and Seminaries. Prices are reasonable and we can give prompt service. Call and look at samples.

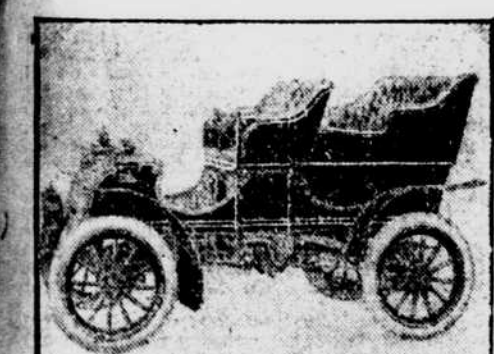
JOURNAL JOB PRINT.
Barclay & Flynn,
Augusta, Me.



DON'T FALL
There is Danger in Dizziness
but it is promptly and positively cured by a few doses of the True "L.F." Medicine. A pleasant remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness, etc., with no unpleasant after-effects.

AMERICAN HOUSE
Extensively Remodeled and Refurnished—Modern Conveniences at moderate prices—European plan—\$1.50 day up—Running water, electric lights, steam heat in all rooms. Single rooms and suites with bath—Elegant room for ladies—The most unique restaurant in America in the city.
RATHSKELLER
with public place at every table for the use of patrons—Seating over 200—Is the only thoroughly furnished restaurant in the city.
In New England—Most popular resort in the city with highest class patronage—Torch hotel take Federal St., cars from South Station, or any service car from North Station, to Elm St.
HANOVER STREET BOSTON

The Waterless KNOX



The most reliable motor on wheels. The simplest, most perfect and most durable motor mechanism ever devised, and the only high powered engine successfully cooled by air. The Lamp patent steering check ensures an ease in steering and a certainty of control over rough roads possessed by no other car. May we demonstrate the Knox to you by actual test. Send for catalogue.

H. N. BEACH, Agent.
Charles St., garage.
Waterville, Me.

Helpful Thoughts

A Mere Suggestion. Spring is Here.

And it brings with it the troubles of housecleaning. Let us assist you this Spring. We can do so if you will let us. Call at our store and look over our large line of wall papers, draperies, carpets, linoleums and matting. Our stock is large and select. It will make it easy for you to decide. If you cannot call send for samples. Our prices will please you.

Oren Kooper's Sons,

Portland, Maine.

P. S. Please mention this paper when ordering goods. It will entitle you to a 5% cash discount on your purchase.

FULL OF PROFIT.

Much Interest Manifested at East Maine Conference.

Many Valuable Addresses Delivered at Session of Friday.

Election of Officers of the Lay Electoral Conference.

Pittsfield, Maine, April 8.—(Special)—Friday morning was ushered in clear and fair, a striking contrast to the preceding day, and consequently the devotional service at 8.30 at the Methodist church was well attended. The meeting was under the leadership of Bishop Vincent. These devotional services are becoming increasingly popular with the delegates and visitors and although occurring quite early a large audience is always on hand at the appointed hour.

At 9 o'clock, the business session of the conference opened. The minutes of Thursday's meeting were read and approved after which Cyrus C. Hatch, James N. Atwood and Thomas W. Hunter were taken into full membership and elected to the deacons' order. Joseph Jackson of the Southern New England Conference was readmitted to the conference and placed in the studies of the third year. Rev. J. B. Aldrich was received into the conference and recognized as a deacon and placed in studies of the fourth year.

Bro. Irving Passed in character and was retained as an effective member of the conference.

Rev. H. E. Stetson of Windsor, was placed in the supernumerary relation being incapacitated on account of an attack of nervous prostration. It was voted to hold the joint session with the hymen at Union hall at the close of Dr. Mason's address, this afternoon. A committee to make arrangements for this session was appointed as follows: D. H. Tribble, chairman, S. L. Hanson and W. J. Yates.

Rev. S. O. Benton of New York city, made a brief speech on the standing of the denominational publishing house, located at New York and also gave a concise and interesting talk on "Missions."

Rev. Me. B. Mason also gave a short but highly entertaining discourse on "Missions." Dr. Mason is a pleasing speaker and has a wealth of humor and illustrative anecdotes. One of the most important business matters of the conference occurred, this forenoon, viz., the election of two delegates to the General Conference to be held at Los Angeles, California.

There were several candidates, all of them good and worthy men and it was a question, which has had liberal discussion all the week, as to whom would be the fortunate and successful candidates.

Among those who were aspirants for election were: E. L. Haywood, Bucksport; D. B. Dow, Old Town; L. L. Hanson, Rockland; H. W. Norton, W. W. Ogier, Bangor; C. A. Plummer, Thomaston, and others.

The following is the result of the balloting: Total number cast, 84; necessary for a choice, 42. E. L. Haywood had 44 and was declared elected.

The first ballot for the second candidate resulted in no choice.

The second ballot resulted as follows: Total number cast, 81; necessary for a choice, 41. D. B. Dow had 50.

It was also necessary to choose two reserve delegates and it was voted to elect the two having the highest vote in the previous ballot, who were: H. W. Norton and L. L. Hanson.

Presiding Elder E. L. Haywood of the Bucksport district, the read his report, an abstract of which is given herewith: All too quickly another conference

(Continued on page 5.)

THE GUYER HAT SPRING 1904



H. G. BARKER COMPANY,
Up-to-Date Cash Hatters and Furnishers,
OPP. HOTEL NORTH, AUGUSTA,
235 WATER ST., GARDINER.
See our new Fancy Vests.

Over One Hundred Million
7-20-4
New England's favorite 10c. Cigar. On sale by all Jobbers and Retailers.

RAIN, TODAY.

Washington, April 8.—Forecast for New England: Rain, Saturday; warmer in eastern portion. Sunday, rain in south, rain or snow in north portion; colder; brisk to high southeast to south winds, becoming westerly, Sunday, continuing high.

Boston Forecast.

Boston, April 8.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity: Saturday, cloudy; probably occasional showers; brisk easterly winds; Sunday, partly cloudy; fresh westerly winds.

Conditions and General Forecast.

Washington, April 8.—There will be rain, Saturday, in New England and the middle Atlantic states. The winds along the New England coast will be brisk east to south, becoming northwest and high, Sunday; on the middle Atlantic coast they will be fresh to brisk east to south, becoming northwest and high, Sunday.

Special forecast: Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Jacksonville to Eastport.

DRAW AT CHICAGO.

Fight Between Jimmy Gardner and Buddy Ryan.

Chicago, April 8.—Jimmy Gardner of Lowell, Mass., and Buddy Ryan of Chicago fought six rounds, tonight, the decision being a draw. During the first four rounds Gardner gained a decided advantage by jabbing Ryan incessantly without a return. Toward the end of the fourth round Gardner swung heavily on Ryan's jaw and the latter half fell and half slipped to the floor. Ryan forced matters in the fifth round and weakened Gardner with a right to the stomach. Gardner was compelled to slow up and this enabled Ryan to even up the advantage Gardner had obtained in the earlier rounds. Near the end of the sixth round Gardner revived and was taking the lead when the fight ended. The decision was well received.

In the preliminaries "Twin" Sullivan of Boston was given the decision on points over Billy Moore of Syracuse, N. Y.

Dexter Republican Caucus.

Dexter, Me., April 8.—(Special).—The Republicans of Dexter held their regular caucus to choose delegates to attend the district convention at Bangor, April 12, and to attend the State convention at Portland, April 14. The district delegates selected were: O. W. Bridges, J. Willis Crosby, L. W. Jose and Samuel Merrill, and to the State convention, F. E. Dearrh, J. Willis Crosby, E. H. Jones and L. B. Waldron.

Vienna Republican Caucus.

Vienna, Me., April 8.—(Special).—Vienna Republicans have chosen their delegates to the State and district conventions: To State convention, L. Forest Dowst; to district convention, Irving R. Bradley. The newly elected town committee is as follows: L. Forest Dowst, W. E. Sanborn, F. E. Stinchfield, H. N. Whittier and E. A. French.

Jeffries Starts West.

New York, April 8.—James J. Jeffries, the champion heavyweight pugilist, will start, Friday, for San Francisco to prepare for his fight with Jack Monroe, the latter part of next month. He will devote about six weeks to the work. Monroe will start West later in the week and go into training immediately upon his arrival in San Francisco.

"Ghetto Champion" Quits.

Baltimore, April 8.—Joe Timpan of this city made Joe Bernstein, the "Ghetto champion" of New York, quit in the fourth round of their 15-round bout before the Eureka Athletic and Social Club, tonight.

A \$1,000,000 "Clean Up."

Seattle, Wash., April 8.—Mail advices from the New Alaska district of Tana indicate that the winter gold cleanup probably will reach \$1,000,000. A number of new finds are reported.

BENEFIT BANGOR.

The Queen City Approves of Proposed B. & A. Extension.

It Will Bring a New Prosperity to Aroostook County

Which Will Send a Greater Volume of Business to Bangor.

Bangor, Me., April 8.—(Special).—Since the announcement, several weeks back, that a new line of railroad was projected in Maine to extend from Bangor to Belfast, and to be known as the Northern Maine and Seaboard line, the question has been asked, many times: "What will be the effect of this upon Bangor?" Especially pertinent was this in view of the fact that the promoters of the projected road were the leading officers and directors of the big Bangor & Aroostook Railroad. At the first start many jumped to the conclusion that "it was going to seriously interfere with the business of the Queen City." Such a conclusion is not so strange when one stops to consider that the object—the great reason for building the road was to get the products of Aroostook county to their destination by water and a more direct route than is now followed and to bring such goods as the people of the county wanted to them by the same means. The new road, of course, means that none of this freight shall pass through Bangor.

As intimated, on the face of these facts, it certainly looks as though the new road would seriously effect Bangor's business interest, but a Bangor man puts the matter in a much different light and insists that the result will be quite the reverse.

Says he: "The only benefits which Bangor now receives from the prosperity of Aroostook, which is great, is the trade which she gets. Scarcely a cent is realized in the city by reason of the passage of the hundred or more carloads of freight from Aroostook each day through the city. The handling of these cars may make a difference of half a dozen men in the employ of the Maine Central in Bangor, not more than that, probably not so many, and it can be safely said that when the new road is in operation these men will not be discharged, for the other business of the Maine Central is increasing sufficiently fast to make them a necessity."

Where the effect of the new road will be the most felt in Bangor will, undoubtedly, be in the handling of coal. At the present time the coal for the B. & A. comes by water to Bangor, where it is discharged and carried by rail to the various coaling stations along the line. By the new arrangement, undoubtedly, the coal for the northern Maine road will be brought in vessels to Stockholm or Belfast, which ever eventually becomes the coast terminal of the line, and then carried in the B. & A.'s own cars over its own rails to its final destination. This will save the long tow up the Penobscot and the high rates of towage. In this one item alone the road will save materially and it ought to make a considerable difference in the operating expenses of the road. Now, while this would look like a serious loss to Bangor, it is not. It has been well known for some years that the facilities for discharging coal at Bangor were being severely tested because of the ever increasing amount of coal which was being required by the two roads and the many mills and towns along their lines, so that with what increase the Maine Central will show, together with that of the pulp mills at Great Works, Orono, Old Town, Hallowell, Montague and Lincoln, together with the cities and towns along the line of the Maine Central from Bangor to Vassboro, the loss of the B. & A. and the Millinocket pulp mills will not be felt.

Now, as to how Bangor will gain. The new road, of necessity, will relieve the present constant or famine in Aroostook, because cars will be sent to the coast terminals, unloaded and rushed back to where needed, instead of going hundreds of miles before reaching their destination and after being unloaded being used for months on foreign roads before returning to Maine. By reason of the county's products being sent to market by the water route a lower freight rate will be secured, which will serve to increase business up north.

An increase of business up there means additional prosperity, which means that the inhabitants of the county will have more money to spend and will buy more. Now, who is in a better position to supply them with what they want than the merchants of Bangor, both retail and wholesale? In the past they have supplied the greater part of these wants and they will continue to do so in the future, all of which means a financial gain for Bangor.

Another point. It is quite well known that the B. & A. buys a deal of its supplies in Bangor. The additional road, which the new line will build will increase the amount of supplies required, and there again Bangor gains.

Earthquake in Macedonia.

Vienna, April 8.—According to a dispatch to the Neue Freie Presse, an earthquake, April 4, killed 25 persons, injured 40, destroyed 1500 houses and caused great distress in the vilayets of Mossovo and Salonica, Macedonia.

A Blizzard in Missouri.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 8.—A blizzard is raging here, Friday. Snow and sleet have seriously interrupted telegraph and telephone service.

An unknown fishing schooner is reported ashore near Brigantine shoals about five miles north of Atlantic City, N. J. Life savers have gone to her assistance.

MUCH DESIRED

Although Commercial Conditions Have Improved.

Regular Review of Trade by Dun's Commercial Agency.

Cotton Developed a Little Strength, Only to React.

New York, April 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade, tomorrow, will say: Commercial conditions have improved somewhat during the past week, although there is still much to be desired. Dispatches from the South are most encouraging. Special reports on that section testify to increased business and more prompt collections than are found elsewhere. At the East more seasonable weather prevailed, yet spring trade is still below normal. The best news of the week was the settlement of many labor controversies, or at least resumption of work pending arbitration. New strikes have commenced, although not rendering likely nearly as many hands as have resumed work.

Manufacturing returns are still confusing, notable improvement in the iron and steel industry being offset by less favorable reports regarding textile and footwear factories. Agricultural work progresses rapidly under better than average conditions, cotton being planted unusually early. It is a good sign that the month opened with prices of commodities less inflated, but the position is still above normal and not calculated to stimulate consumption. Foreign commerce at this port shows a decrease of \$456,983 in value of merchandise exported, as compared with the same week last year, and a loss of \$282,062 in imports. Money remains abundant and easy, despite moderate exports of gold, and local associated banks report loans and deposits far above all previous records.

Transporting interests are overcoming freight congestion, while railway earnings in March were only 7 per cent smaller than in 1903 and largely surpassed all preceding years. Bank exchanges at New York were 14.7 per cent smaller than in the same week last year, while at other leading cities there was a gain of 1.2 per cent. Improvement in the iron and steel industry is a certainty. New business is constantly coming forward, and gradually idle plants resume. At a large number of Fall River mills production is curtailed to four days a week, making a decided extension of the waiting policy, and as a practical protest against the high price of raw cotton and protection against accumulation of stocks. Many spinners have sufficient cotton under contract to continue actively engaged, but the fear that present prices for print cloths cannot be maintained naturally counsels caution.

Buyers are not influenced by the new departure, however, and orders show no increase. The only encouragement was provided by the sale of a few thousand bales of drills for export to China and the sale of cotton at concessional prices. Still characterized by the market for woolens, the little new business being largely due to cancellations of previous orders.

Eastern producers of footwear receive few supplementary orders for spring and summer shoes, although confidence is felt in brisk business with warmer weather. Meanwhile there is no disposition to hurry work under contract, and many cut-throat games are awaiting returns from shippers from Western states.

Fighter crop prospects in wheat raising states had a tendency to remove part of the premiums that have been charged of late, and the absence of foreign demand was also a significant factor. Instead of the expected increase in exports, war in the Orient has been accompanied by a smaller shipment from this country than at any recent time. Speculative interest is erratic, several small drives against the short account proving temporarily effective, but there is no sustained support in any section of the grain market.

Cotton developed a little strength, only to react on the announcement of more deliveries at Fall River mills. Failures this week numbered 23 in the United States against 197 last year, and 29 in Canada compared with 15 a year ago.

BUSINESS RATHER DULL.

Depression in Cotton Felt in New England.

New York, April 8.—Special dispatches from correspondents of the International Mercantile Agency report general trade activity throughout western and southwestern territory. Advance business in some lines shows decline from last year, with buyers everywhere very cautious, ordering only such supplies as are actually needed.

Territory tributary to St. Louis is feeling the impact of "exposition business," which has averaged large, this week, and promises to expand the day for opening the fair approaches. Jobbers in most sections are doing better than a year ago. Textile manufacturing is quite generally depressed, with 30 or 40 per cent of machinery idle in some sections.

New England advices report unsatisfactory trade conditions as a result of the partial shut down of cotton mills and the fact that the Fall River manufacturers to curtail production from now on. Unless relief is forthcoming a general shut down seems probable by July.

Southern centers show falling off in dry goods compared with 1903 and 1902 figures. Boots, shoes and clothing are about normal. The Baltimore district shows good trade with signs of fast recovery from fire disturbances.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth sections have not yet fully recovered from the effects of the severest weather encountered in years.

Conditions in iron and steel are generally stronger. The staple markets, while fluctuating sharply, have moved sensationally and are somewhat improved.

The United States buys from Cuba three times as much as Cuba buys from the United States.

58TH CONGRESS.

Lower Branch Passes the Philippine Shipping Bill.

Law Will Not Become Operative Until July, 1906.

Post Office Bill Under Consideration in Senate.

Washington, April 8.—The House, today, passed a large number of bills, including the Philippine shipping bill and the bill appropriating \$75,000 in aid of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition to be held in Portland, Oregon, in 1905. The only amendment made to the Philippine shipping bill was one extending until July 1, 1906, the time when the law shall become operative. The bill provides that no merchandise or passengers except supplies for the army or navy, shall be transported by sea under penalty of forfeiture, between ports of the United States and the Philippine archipelago, directly or via a foreign port or for any part of the voyage, in any except vessels of the United States. It does not prohibit, however, the sailing of any foreign vessel between the United States and the Philippines, nor between ports or places in the Philippines.

The tonnage taxes now in force on foreign vessels coming into the United States are levied on such vessels coming from the Philippines. The Philippines commission is authorized to issue licenses to engage in lighterage or other exclusive harbor business to vessels or other craft actually engaged in such business at the date stated, and to vessels or other craft built in the Philippines or in the United States and owned by citizens of the United States or inhabitants of the Philippines. The law does not impair or affect any privileges guaranteed to Spanish ships and merchandise by the Paris treaty of peace.

Washington, April 8.—Upon convening, today, the House resumed consideration of the Philippine shipping bill.

After Mr. Grosvenor, Ohio, had spoken in favor of postponing to July 1, 1906, the date when the bill shall go into effect, Mr. Eldsall, Ill., offered an amendment fixing July 1, 1906, as the time when the bill shall become operative. To this amendment Mr. Spight, Miss., offered one extending the time to July 1, 1909. On this latter amendment the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Spight amendment was lost, 125 to 127.

The question recurring on the third reading, it was agreed to without division and the bill was passed. Mr. Delzell, Pa., from the committee on rules reported a resolution discharging the committee of the whole House from consideration of the Lewis and Clark exposition bill and call for its immediate consideration.

Mr. De Armond, Mo., criticized the rules of the House, which, he said, permitted a small coterie of men to determine what matters outside of those of absolute privilege may be considered.

Mr. Delzell, Pa., from the committee on rules reported a resolution discharging the committee on rules from consideration of the pending bills.

The previous question, demanded by Mr. Delzell, was carried. The question of agreeing to the resolution, however, was lost on a viva voce vote, but on division the resolution was agreed to, 156 to 89.

The bill then was taken up and Tawney (Rep., Minn.) again explained its provisions and made an urgent plea for its passage.

After Bartlett (Ga.) and Robinson (Ind.) had made brief remarks in opposition to the bill, Livermore (Cal.) in favor of it, said it came with poor grace for Democrats who have been asking the House to appropriate with the liberality for the Southern extension to give their voice against so moderate an appropriation as the pending bill called for. Without division the bill was passed amid applause.

The House then began consideration of pension bills.

One hundred and sixty-nine were passed. Bills also were as follows:

Amending the law so as to provide for appeals from the decision of the United States consular and minister courts in countries having treaty relations with the United States.

Validating certain conveyances of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. and the Northern Pacific Railway Co. A House joint resolution was agreed to providing for the acceptance of a statue of Gen. Theodore Kosciuszko, presented to the United States by Polish-American citizens.

A House joint resolution was also agreed to relating to the exemption of all private property from, and contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent powers.

The House took up the bill to provide a delegate in Congress from Alaska and in the debate which ensued, Granger (R.) briefly discussed the business feature.

(Continued on page 2.)

WE CAN SAVE YOU \$150

on the purchase of your upright PIANO. If you are thinking of buying or renting a piano examine our stock first. We have some splendid instruments and are glad to show them.

COLLATERAL LOAN COMPANY,
219 Water St. Opp. City House.
ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.

Do You Know

That this is the best time of the year to have Photos made?

I am making SPECIAL PRICES FOR APRIL A FINE \$3 CABINET FOR ONLY \$2.00 PER DOZEN.

The latest style of mount and extra finish. Other styles and at all prices.

F. H. BURCESS,

Entrance First Stairway North of Dostie's Dry Goods Store.
ap7.th&sat1f

FREE OF RUSSIANS.

Said That None of Czar's Troops Are in Corea.

Utmost Secrecy Regarding Movements of Hostile Forces.

Absence of Chinese Laborers Severely Felt at Vladivostok.

London, April 8.—Tokio dispatches to London newspapers assert that Czar is free of Russians, all of them having crossed the Yalu river. They are said to be bridging the river at Koshin (Choshin). Their retreat amazed the Japanese.

Some Japanese scouts, it is said, swam the Yalu near Kiulienkang, and then followed the river northward. They found a splendid defensive post, which, it is believed, the Russians will utilize to the best advantage.

According to a Shanghai telegram, the Japanese advance guard reports that the Russian defences on the Yalu river are very much scattered and are still incomplete, making it difficult for one body to help another in case of a strong attack.

It is reported from a doubtful source that the rapidity of the Japanese advance to Wifu surprised the Russians, who were compelled to abandon 24 guns. It seems that there is daily expectation of an attack upon New Chwang. Gen. Kondratovich is reported as saying that he is prepared for it.

A dispatch to the Telegraph from Wei Hai Wei says that Russian warships are patrolling the Gulf of Pechili. They boarded the London Times' dispatch boat, and, after examining her papers, allowed her to proceed.

The Times' dispatches for a day or two back have shown that its dispatch boat has been cruising in the immediate neighborhood of Port Arthur and that it has been close to the entrance of the harbor. Therefore the Russian warships would not have to cruise very far out in the Gulf of Pechili to meet and board her.

The only news concerning the Japanese fleet is a questionable statement by a Japanese sailor at Seoul, who served with Admiral Togo's fleet in the attacks on Port Arthur. He says in effect that the fleet is divided into seven squadrons. Four of them are watching Port Arthur, the fifth is patrolling the Korean coast and the sixth and seventh are cruising between Vladivostok and northern Japan.

The threatened rising of the Tong Haks in northern Corea has, it is said, induced Mr. Jordan, the British minister, to ask the Korean government to send troops to protect the British miners in that part of the country.

With the exception of an insignificant skirmish reported by Gen. Kashtalik, no more hostilities are mentioned in the dispatches. Neither Turnichen nor Matuzeo island, the places mentioned on English maps, can be identified as they are Russian adaptation of Korean names.

Port Arthur, April 9.—A correspondent of the Times at Wei Hai Wei cabling under yesterday's date, says:

(Continued on page 2.)

A Few Facts

ABOUT
WAITT & BOND
Blackstone
CIGARS.

Rich, mild, aromatic and spicy are the qualities which go to make the Waitt & Bond Blackstone the standard of all 10-cent Cigars. This is obtained by having one of our Directors a resident of Cuba, and an expert judge of Havana, selecting only such tobacco as contains the above points, from the cream of each crop; this

coupled with our long experience in manufacturing, and employing only skilled Union workmen, gives to the Smoker the cleanest, sweetest and most delicious smoke it is possible to produce.

The proof that the Smoker appreciates this fact is that our yearly sales are many millions ahead of our nearest competitor in 10-cent Cigars.

QUALITY COUNTS.

Waitt & Bond, Inc.,

Manufacturers,
67 Endicott St., Boston